

ended yesterday at Algiers, but not mounted in consequence of the British representations. The half-finished earthworks are doomed to speedy decay. Spain, while complying with British representations, protested privately that the treaty of Utrecht had been broken so often by the English that it had become obsolete.

The King's Measles.

MADRID, July 28.—The king's attack of measles is taking its normal course and there are no complications.

GUANTANAMO HORRORS.

There Are 2,000 Persons Sick From Hunger and Disease.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 7:15 p.m. Lieut. Col. Angel Rosell, who, after taking confirmation of the instructions to surrender from Gen. Toral to Gen. Pareja, military governor of Guantanamo, returned here this afternoon, said to an Associated Press correspondent that the first intimation that Guantanamo had of the surrender of Santiago and the terms thereof was on July 23, when Gen. Pareja, asking what number ratings should be sent to his garrison, as they had been surrendered on the 17th.

Gen. Pareja, being ignorant of the surrender, refused to credit the message and accept rations, answering Admiral Sampson to that effect. Admiral Sampson then sent a copy of the terms of surrender, whereupon Gen. Pareja decided to inquire of Gen. Toral at Santiago whether the news was true, and Lieut. Col. Rosell was appointed to come here. He returned with this confirmation, and the surrender of Guantanamo took place yesterday.

Col. Rosell says the conditions of Guantanamo are awful, and the troops are actually starving. For the last eight days they have had no food. On mounting guard the soldiers were obliged to sit, being too weak to stand, and it was impossible to make them build trenches, as they fell from exhaustion. There are 2,000 sick in Guantanamo, suffering from diseases increased by hunger.

The French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly was refused permission by Admiral Sampson to land grain and provisions for the soldiers of the Spanish colony at Guantanamo. All hope was abandoned, and the sufferers were awaiting death from starvation. The conditions of Guantanamo, Col. Rosell says, are worse than those at Santiago.

Lieut. Col. Ewens of the 9th Infantry received the surrender of Guantanamo yesterday. The Spanish troops will remain in the town until transported.

TRANSPORT MOBILE'S WANDERINGS.

Got Lost and Was Found Dangerous—By New York Journal.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star.

(Copyright, 1898.)
OFF CAPE SAN JUAN, July 27.—One transport of this Porto Rican expedition has lost the others. This is the Mobile, No. 21, which sailed from Charleston on Thursday with 1,200 troops of the 49th Pennsylvania and the 6th Illinois Regiments, under Col. Willis Hallings, aboard, of whom thirty-five are sick with typhoid.

Last night the cruiser Cincinnati from New York accidentally found her within range of the cannon of San Juan.

The Cincinnati, running up to warn The Evening Star's dispatch boat that the guns ashore could shoot eight miles, and that she had better stand out to sea, came also upon the Mobile, led her seaward, stood by her all night and then conveyed her down the Ramblies passage to where the Mobile expected to find the remainder of the expedition.

It is understood that the rendezvous will be off Fajardo, just south of Cape San Juan, instead of Guánica.

CAMP THOMAS TROOPS.

160th Indiana Infantry Start for Porto Rico Analysis of Water.

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., July 28.—The 160th Indiana Infantry broke camp at an early hour today and marched five miles to Rossville, Ga., where Southern railway trains were boarded for Newport News. This regiment goes to Porto Rico in place of the 5th Illinois, which was ordered back to the States for having mishandled loading and unloading.

The 1st South Carolina will leave during the next twenty-four hours for Jacksonville, Fla., to join Fitzhugh Lee's command. No other commands have orders to move.

The 6th Regiment, United States Volunteers, will reach Camp Thomas from Knoxville, Tenn., during the next few days. Gen. Boynton, in command of the Chickamauga-Chatanooga Park commission, is having an analysis prepared of the water used from all sources at Camp Thomas.

Gen. Boynton says the analysis will show, as has been demonstrated heretofore by two or three analyses, that water from whatever source at Camp Thomas is chemically and microscopically pure.

Gen. Boynton is having the surface springs in the park, which are used by the command, examined by frequent use of Col. Grigsby's Rough Riders are getting in readiness to move into their new camp, on the border of the park.

The officers of the regiments have discontinued the saber drill. The officers were drilled by Adjutant Sues, who is an expert fencer, and in his direction they have become very proficient in the handling of the saber.

The entire transportation outfit of the 3d Division, including ambulances, will assemble for inspection on the Smith-White field Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ambulances will be divided into two regiments, with one in charge of their respective quartermasters, those of the brigade and division, and the other in charge of all. The trains will be parked in three lines and arranged from right to left in the order of the division and the regiments of the brigade.

This promises to be one of the most striking exhibitions yet witnessed at Camp Thomas since the arrival of the troops.

There will be a total of 243 wagons and mule teams in the review besides the ambulances. There will be at least 1,000 mules in the review.

KLONDIKE STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

Serious Condition of Affairs Prevails at St. Michael.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—Pursuant to the terms of the Humboldt, which has arrived here from St. Michael's, reports that a serious condition of affairs prevails at the latter place. Several steamers which have no river steamer connections cannot land their passengers, and have been forced to remain several weeks, and provisions are getting scarce.

The most unfortunate lot of passengers are those that are on the steamer Columbia. The company owning the steamer has since become insolvent. The passengers number about 100, and it is estimated that they will nearly all be returned here.

The captain of the Dirigo says he would sail for San Francisco with his passengers if he had provisions enough to make the trip. The steamer National City, with 100 passengers, is in a similar condition. The passengers of this steamer are getting very restive, and threaten all sorts of things.

MOVED TO MONTAUK POINT.

Shafter's Troops, Including the Division.

On the recommendation of the surgeon general, the troops under Gen. Shafter at San Juan and vicinity will be removed as rapidly as can be done without jeopardizing the government's interests to a camp to be established at Montauk Point, L. I. Their places at Santiago will be supplied by reserve regiments. The District of Columbia Infantry is in the line of movement. Orders will be issued at once to carry the plan into effect. The yellow fever ravages are responsible for the change.

A BISHOP'S DEFENSE

Spanish Prelate at Havana Issues a Pastoral.

RIGHT TO REPEL FORCE BY FORCE

Gen. Blanco Relieves Linares of His Command.

UNFAVORABLE COMMENT

(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

HAVANA, July 27.—The bishop of Havana, Monsignor Manuel Santander y Frutes, has published a pastoral, that has been read in all the churches, in which he says that there are times when war is justifiable, and reminds his people how Saint Louis, Saint Maurice and Saint Fernando became perfect in military exercises. The pastoral proceeds:

"The war which Spain is sustaining against the United States is a just war. Spain is doing nothing but to defend her rights over this possession. When the United States provoked a war to take away Spanish property, what should a brave, proud and righteous people do? Should they give away their rights to a stronger or more populous claimant? Conscience arises against such injustice and the appeal is to the justice of God.

"It is sweet to die for one's country and in behalf of God's justice. Life without honor is a thousand times worse than death. It is impossible to ask the heroic Spanish army to lay down its arms without a struggle. The Catholic religion does not enjoin upon its votaries such humility as that. Otherwise, nations would be but the playthings of those who do not believe in God.

Obligatory Right.
"The right to repel force by force is not merely permitted, it is obligatory. In this case it is all the more so because the United States declared the war. In the days of Pelayo and the times of Cabello, Spaniards cared nothing about the number of their enemies. It was a shame to surrender, and they did not give up their rights. They fought to the death.

"The army nor the people is the authority to settle the issues involved. When the word goes forth to resist, to lay down arms without finding fault."

The pastoral calls upon the people to give aims to the poor and to help them in other ways, that their lives may not be in danger from falling subsistence.

There is much unfavorable comment upon the refusal of the United States to allow the captured Spanish officers to telegraph to their families as to their condition of health.

Last Sunday, along the whole defense line around Havana, there was a sham defense movement, in which the regular infantry and volunteer troops, all under command of Gen. Arolas, participated.

Many foreign officers were present, accompanying the staff of Gen. Arolas. They pressed themselves as highly pleased at the excellent manner in which the men and the regularity and smoothness of the exercises and evolutions.

Bombardment of Tunas de Zaza.
On the morning of July 23 and again yesterday several American warships bombarded Tunas de Zaza, on the south coast of the island. Details as to the bombardment have not yet been received.

The Americans landed at Tayabacoa, and, uniting with insurgent bands there, attacked with cannon the Spanish forts. The garrison defended bravely, but further details have not yet been received.

Advices from Manzanillo, dated yesterday, report that the city is quiet. The American troops are encamped at Caliste, near Manzanillo.

Gen. Blanco has published a bando announcing that Gen. Linares, commander in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has ceased to exercise jurisdiction over the military section of the province. Gen. Linares was appointed in November last.

Gen. Blanco tonight gave a banquet to the officers of the French cruiser D'Estang. The principal foreign officers were present, together with the officers of the general staff.

Late Monday night the insurgents, under Leaders Recio and Mario Diara, attacked the Plantation Nuestra, in the Jaruca district. The principal attack was directed against the main building. The wife of the manager, his brother-in-law and two children were wounded. The small garrison finally succeeded in repelling the insurgents, who left several guns behind them.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MILES.

Gen. Brooke Sails Today on the Massachusetts.

Adjutant General Corbin received a telegram today from Major General Brooke at Newport News, commanding the 1st Army Corps, under orders to proceed to Porto Rico, saying that the principal attack was directed against the main building.

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RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Eastern, Middle and Western Saline Reserves.

The President has issued a proclamation restoring the lands known as the eastern, middle and western Saline reserves to the public domain.

The proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas in the opening of the Cherokee outlet, pursuant to section 10 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, the lands known as the eastern, middle and western Saline reserves were excepted from settlement in view of three leases made by the Cherokee nation prior to March 3, 1893, under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882.

"And whereas it appears that said leases were never approved, as provided by law:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 10 of said act of March 3, 1893, do hereby declare and make known that all the lands in said Saline reserves, as described in a proclamation dated August 10, 1893, are hereby restored to the public domain, and will be disposed of under the laws of the United States relating to public lands in said Cherokee outlet, subject to the policy of the government in disposing of said Saline lands."

PROBATION CON

Press Opinions Upon the Terms of Peace.

Should the Philippines Be Held or Not

and What Shall Be Done With Them?

The Price That Spain Must Pay.

From the Brooklyn Times (rep.).

In addition to the freedom of Cuba, the loss of Porto Rico and the Philippines is the price that Spain must certainly pay for its refusal to make terms with the Cubans.

Will He Disappointment.

From the Providence Journal (ind.).

What our policy regarding the Philippines is to be cannot be hastily determined. It will be inevitably a strong feeling of disappointment if the islands are handed back to their Castilian overlords. Can we consistently or conscientiously return them to the vicious rule of Spain?

Will Not Be Too Much.

From the Boston Post (ind.).

Hawaii we have got and will keep. Porto Rico we shall soon have, and that we will keep. But one of the numberless Philippines as a starting point to take away Spanish property, what should a brave, proud and righteous people do? Should they give away their rights to a stronger or more populous claimant? Conscience arises against such injustice and the appeal is to the justice of God.

In Black and White.

From the Chicago Tribune (rep.).

When Spain is willing to evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and every one of the Philippine Islands, as well as the Ladrone and the Caroline, an official statement unequivocally states the fact in black and white to the President, then, and not till then, will it be time to talk of a cessation of hostilities on the part of the United States.

No Surrender.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.).

Put it on the ground, and the surrender of the Philippines would be a disgrace for the best interests of every one concerned, even old crippled and wanton Spain herself.

Cannot Let Them Go.

From the Troy Record (rep.).

We have practically taken the Philippines, and we cannot let them go.

Against the Monroe Doctrine.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel (rep.).

The retention of the Philippines would lessen that devotion to the Monroe doctrine which now gives force to American life.

We Don't Want the Philippines.

From the Nashville American (dem.).

We don't want the Philippine Islands any more than we want the Philippines. If we are forced to hold them to collect war indemnity from Spain we should dispose of them as soon as possible.

Without Their Aid.

From the San Francisco Examiner (dem.).

The United States will determine the fate of the Philippines, and they will determine it without the aid of any European power or European congress.

Neither Justice Nor Sentiment.

From the Chicago Record (ind.).

Neither justice nor the sentiment of civilized nations would sanction the return to Spain of islands whose inhabitants have been driven from their homes and are determined to endure it no longer.

Will Not Be Tolerated.

From the New York Outlook (religious).

The proposal that we withdraw from any territory occupied by us and relinquish it again to Spain will not be tolerated by the American people, and ought not to be.

To Cut the Gordian Knot.

From the Arkansas Gazette (dem.).

The Philippines are ours, and we'll keep them. We are Christians, then, educate them, civilize them, and give them the best of all governments. This is the one way to cut the Gordian knot of international politics and stop all trouble.

They Are Too Remote.

From the New York Mail and Express (rep.).

We do not want the Philippines, nor anything more than a naval station in the islands we have captured. The Philippines are too remote. They are not within our sphere of action, and they would be a burden, and in the end a curse.

But Doesn't England "Want China"?

From the New York Mail and Express (rep.).

We should have a naval and coaling station in the Philippines, just as England has at Hong Kong. But we want the Philippines no more than England wants China.

No Tolerance for Tortuous Spanish Diplomacy.

From the Boston Globe (ind. dem.).

While Mr. McKinley will have the approval of Americans generally in welcoming any genuine proposition from Spain looking toward the restoration of the Philippines, in any moment of expansive good will, he opens the door again to tortuous Spanish diplomacy.

Not Even a Coaling Station.

From the New York Evening Post (ind.).

A lodgment in the East Indies, even to the extent of a coaling station, is not a desirable possession unless we intend to embroil ourselves in the rivalries and quarrels of the Old World.

Would Be a Failure in American Statesmanship.

From the New York Sun.

TALK OF BAD FAITH

(Continued from First Page.)

ground that they were unaware of what the United States proposed to do.

While this belief is not seriously entertained at the State Department, without regard to the soundness of the government's policy, in a plain, straightforward way to let Spain know what is expected of her if she desires. It is not likely that the European powers could profit improperly by learning what the intentions of the United States are, but, at any rate, it is felt to be due to the world at large, and in the interest of fair dealings in international matters, that our statement should be made.

Indignation in Spain Expected.

It must be confessed that little hope is entertained that Spain will accept the terms proposed. On the contrary, a wave of popular indignation is expected to sweep over the peninsula upon the announcement of the conditions that may have the effect to cause the Spanish government to drop the negotiations and suddenly fight on. If there were any chance to procrastinate, to secure an armistice without committing themselves; to adopt any course which would postpone the evil day of settlement, the Sagasta ministry would undoubtedly turn quickly toward it. But from that point of view their case is hopeless. Meeting the Spanish overture with frankness, the United States will demand that it should be treated in the same spirit. If the disposition is shown to parley at length, the small prospect of the French ambassador would not be a party to any such program.

May Talk, but Will Fight, Too.

But if there must be talk instead of action upon the United States' proposal, it may proceed, but absolutely without in any way retarding military or naval operations. Dewey and Merritt will proceed unimpeded to execute their program in the Philippines; Miles will continue his advance upon San Juan, in Porto Rico, and Watson will head with the army for the shores of Spain. Only, as these extensive movements will cost a great deal of money, the Spanish government must expect to meet the additional expense when it comes to a settlement.

The present disposition of our government is to demand no more indemnity from Spain, although it might fairly be questioned whether the small prospect of the French ambassador would not be a party to any such program.

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Would Be a Failure in American Statesmanship.

From the New York Sun.

In the matter of peace with Spain there is no room for the uncertainty to be prepared by this country but one which can be the subject of debate, modification, or what is diplomatically known as "commination." This is the condition as to the indemnity.

For the rest, all Spain's Atlantic and Pacific possessions, the Philippines and the drift of islands further east, must be ceded to the United States, beyond question.

The United States' policy regarding the Philippines is to be cannot be hastily determined. It will be inevitably a strong feeling of disappointment if the islands are handed back to their Castilian overlords. Can we consistently or conscientiously return them to the vicious rule of Spain?

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LIET. HOBSON HERE AGAIN

Navy Department Conference Over Raising the Colon.

Experience of the Hero of the Merimac Described by Some of His Friends.

Lieut. Hobson returned to Washington last night and called at the Navy Department today to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board, composed of himself, Capt. Bradford and Constructor Gilmer, to go over the propositions that Mr. Hobson brought with him from the raising of the Merimac, and more than an hour was spent in consultation. Mr. Hobson's recommendation in brief is the purchase of all the pontoons to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air bags to assist in lifting the ship.

Hobson in Spanish Hands.

It has developed that Hobson had a hard time of it a portion of the time he was in the hands of the Spaniards in Santiago. He does not care to talk on this phase of his imprisonment, but some of his friends are not so reticent.

Immediately after the capture of Hobson's men by Admiral Cervera the Spaniards looked upon him with amazement as a hero whose gallantry far exceeded any Spanish conception of what a man might do for his country, and it was with great chagrin that Admiral Cervera was prevented by the Madrid authorities from turning the heroic young officer and his brave men to Admiral Sampson, but was compelled to deliver them to the military authorities ashore as prisoners of war. Gen. Linares deliberately placed Hobson and his men in Morro Castle as a shield against the fire of Sampson's squadron, and he was locked up there for five days in solitary confinement in a filthy dungeon, under conditions which must have been a severe trial to his nerves and perhaps in death.

The treatment he received and the scanty food given him were no better than those accorded to a criminal condemned to execution.

An Effective Protest.

"This punishment, however, was of short duration, on account of the vigorous protest which was made through a Spanish nobleman, coupled with Admiral Sampson's notice to the Spanish admiral that he would